Seems, and bog herve, on the faith of are experienced in such matters to differ tota could from you be required to the neutron of the decision of the Headour Stown's work be neutron of the method feed of the decision of the Headour Stown's work processes in a indiction, addition, arisistedly insufficient of the decision of the decis

Me than a genuine Guido or an undoubted Raifaelle.
Riel you been just enough to point out the scenes you a somitive in the beautiful. Tuche Toan " as produced at Barnum's Museum, instead of carefully contiting them that you may dwell upon those you concaive to be more defective. I should have been more agreeably impressed with your honesty of purpose. As it is, you neglect aftereabler to allude to the moving panoramite became of the Missishpol in the Museum version, a really sooved striking and most appropriate addition to the piece, make no allusion whatever to the curious and allurable stramboat deck and stramboat each table tableaus.

Let and yet devote baif a paragraph to the perdicate and yet devote baif a paragraph to the perdi-

pseed, make no alliason whatever to the curious and and microbe stramboat deck and stramboat eath (tableaux, &c., &c., and yes devote calf a paragraph to the perdison of an unimportant picture.

"At the end of the play," you remark, in characteristic language, "Uncle Tom is allowed to run with fying colors. This is true, and what is more, it is a very handsome compliment to the moral effect of the version of "Uncle Tom" at Barman Museum.

Independent of the precedent set before him by every popular dramatist of the age, the author has, in this case, tended the public heart in the right place, by making. "Crack Tom," after all his tribulations, receive the reward of his patience and goodness here, as well a expect a perpentity of that reward hereastic.

It might have been a closer copy of Mrs. Stowe's finale, had be permitted Uncle Tom to be whitped to death by a beautiful staveholder, but I dispute its dramatic effect, and I strongly question its wholesome influence upon the popular imagination. Down trodden virtue may possibly present a perture sufficiently striking for the closing chapter of a nevel but to hold up vice as triumphant in the denomination of a moral drama, is scarcely the way, you will admit, to deter the youthful fancy from contemplating crime with indifference, if not satisfaction.

MEDICAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

MEDICAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

Sin I suppose you will have no objection to publish the following if I tell you that you will be doing, not only me a great service, but your readers will see how we people of color are readed, if I may use the term; and not only that, is has become so very natural for any one who suffers a pablic wrong to appeal to the Press, more especially The Testane, for sympathy, if not help, that you must not think strange if I lay my case before you. To begin with: a strange if I lay my case before you. To begin with:

You are aware that in order, legally, to become a dispenser of medicines, as a proprietor of a drug store in this State, you must have attended two full courses of lectures in an institution which styles itself. The College of Pharmacy.

After having attended the lectures, you write a Thesis apon seme drug or chemical and go up (as it is termed) for examination before the Professors and Faculty, as they style themselves—for what reason nobody knows, as they are nothing more than Transes. If you pass a successful examination, you receive a diploma, or license more properly, to dispense medicines according to law. In July, 1856, I entered a drug store as an apprentice, and have continued in it up to this time. In 1852, I applied for tickets for the usual fall and winter course of fectures, and obtained them without the elightest difficulty. To day application was made for tickets to Mr. Meakim, who is a Transee, or something of that sort, of the College, and was refused, on the ground, as he alleges, of the opposition or delike of Southern students to "niggers in general, and nigger students in particular." This I deny: in attending the previous course, there was not the elightest difficulty or objection made by the Students or Professors, or any of the Transees, to my knowledge; and the difficulty in attending this course seems to be of Mr. Meakim's own making. The law upon the subject says nothing about the admission or exclusion of colored students. The Students and Professors have no objection, and, as a consequence. Mr. Meakim stands alone in his glory. If he himself conscitutes the College of Pharmacy, why I am not surprised at the result; but if he does not, why I think he takes a hitle too much upon himself—that is all. Judge you between us. Yours truly, Charles N. Miller, No. 25 West Broadway. You are aware that, in order, legally, to become a dispenser

THE COAL REGIONS OF THE WYOMING VALLEY.

espendence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, October, 1853. Wilkesbarre lies in the center of the Valley of Wyo-Wilkesbarre lies in the center of the Valley of Wyo-ming, which extends in one direction thirty-two miles and in the other nearly three. This valley is one of the most beautiful my eyes ever looked upon. Hills about a thousand feet high, and for the most part well wooded, hem it in: the Susquehanna runs through the greater portion of it, and frequent ridges and spurs break its level and prevent the plain from appearing monotenous. I would recommend to all persons jour-neying in this direction to view the valley and the river from five points: from the hill directly in the rear of from five points; from the hill directly in the rear of Cel. Lee's house in Nanticoke, from Inman's Hill, four miles below Wilkesbarre, from the Larches, a cottage built by an Englishman a little more than thirty years ago, from Prospect Rock and from the Narrows on ago, from Prospect Rock and from the Narrows on Ross Hill, opposite Wilkesbarre. To these must be added the road which leads along the Susqueleanna from Plymouth to Wyoming and to Monument Rock. Although the prospect from the first four of the places I have named is very extensive, the landscape loses

much of its beauty by its distance. In this particular, I was reminded of the view from the Catakill Mountains. The hills melt down, so to speak, into the valley, so that the dead level becomes monotonous; objects lose their distinctness and sharpness of outline; colors become blended, and the river, in ceasing at so great a distance to suggest images of purity and trauquility, is deprived of the very qualities which make water so

mecessary to the beauty of any scene.

The most charming view I got of the Valley of Wyoming, was from Boss's Hill. It is laid up in my memory—a welcome addition to the store which I already have of pleasant scenes in Nature, and which I love, at my leisure moments to linger over with an slways new delight. The trees which border upon the road had been cut down just at this single spot, and through the opening I saw the Susquekanna bending abruptly to the west, and then stretching, soon out of sight, to the south sgain. It encircled a green island, as it bent, whose banks were fringed with thickets. The fields whose banks were irringed with intexets. The newsprop both sides of the river were dotted with trees, singly or in clumps, and in the back-ground the spires and glistening houses of the village lay seemingly at the foot of the mountains. It wanted an hour of cunset, and the yellow light of the afternoon was shining athwart the landscape, casting long shadows of the trees and fences over the grass.

I alluded to the Catakill Mountains a moment ago.

I alluded to the Catskill Mountains a moment ago.
May I say here, for it seems in place, that a great deal
of error has been speken and written concerning the
beauty of the landscape which one looks down upon
from their tops? It is not beautiful according to any
correct ideal, and, what is more, I do not believe that
the ret phrases of pleasure or of rapture, which are in
the mouths or flow from the pens of nearly all who look
upon it, are the expressions of real emotions. They are
expressions uttered rather from fear of being deemed
singular or insensible to the beautiful. The novelty of
the scene may excite at first surprise, but those who
have studied it at all hours and in every season, and so have studied it at all hours and in every acasion, and so know it best, will say, I think, that their hearts have failed to recognize its vaunted beauty. The unbroken level of the valley is monotonous, and there is a great deficiency in its coloring—the fields appearing brown and the woods of a very dark and leasteriess green. The "tains," as is commonly said, but seems to be just what it really is, a broad and navigable attent. Nor does the extent of the landscape make it grand, for it tacks both power, and unchangableness, and sacertainty. If one would learn what constitutes the real beauty of mountain account to make a tail of leaving

there you power, and learn what constitutes the real beauty of mountain scenery, he must study (leaving their tops) the shapes, and especially the outlines, of the mountains themselves, the light and enadow which play upon their sides, the ravines which he between them, their streams of clear running water, and there

Howers.
The Wyoming Valley is as fertile as it is beautiful. It is divided—near Wilherbarre, at any rate—by three ranges of low sills, between which the back road, the middle road, and the river road, as they are called, run. Portions of these hills seem suproductive, but the remainder, with they alleys, is extremely produc-tive. The soil is a sandy cam, like that of some of the

tive. The soil is a sandy cam, like that of some of the best farms in Dutchees County.

Lying beneath this Valley and stretching partly up the mountains, on either ride as one of the noblect coal fields in the world. In chapt it repeatedors a cause. The stress come together to a paint at their southern extremity, and then spread out through the Valley, to unite spain in the Lackswanta region. There are two distinct veins—the first is three feet shick, the escond six feet and a half, the third nine feet and a half, the fourth (150 feet from the surface) thiny feet, and thus fifth nineteen feet. The quality of the goal in those while is a reflect and the sample incommends. Pitry humand true to the sample incommends produce of the local and it there is the accounted product of the local and it towers not fourthern accounts of the sample of the local and it towers not fourthern accounts of the sample of the local and it towers not fourthern accounts of the sample of the local and it towers not fourthern accounts of the sample of the local and it towers not fourthern accounts.

cutste the quantity of coal lying in the Wyoming Vailey in another way, the coal field is sixty feet thick, and is thirty miles long and three broad!

The different volus esterey, that is, come to the surface, at intervals along the sides of the mountains. Thus the fifth, or lowest voin, estereps at Nanticoke, eppesite Cel Lee's house, the fourth, at the Baltimore Company's mine, and the second two miles below. You will soon be able to judge for yourself of the quality of the coal, as well as of the thickness of the bed. Large blocks from each voin have just reached Now-

Large blocks from each vein have just reached New-York for exhibition at the Crystal Palace. And to you, Measure Editors, whose hearts are so keenly alive to the development of the resources of the Republic, not the less interesting of the specimens in the mineralogithe development of the resources of the Republic, not the least interesting of the specimens in the mineralogical department, will be the noble column of coal taken from the mine of the Baltimare Coal Company. It is in three or four pieces, but when put together as it steed in the vein, it will be thirty feet high, three foot bread and five thick. It will excite more pleasurable emotions within you, I think, than the gold quartz of California and the magnets of Amstrale.

contiens within you. I think, than the gold quartz of California and the nuggets of Australia.

During my stay in Wilkesbarre, I have visited several of the most important mines. The Baltimore Coal Company have by far the largest. They have invested \$125,000 or \$150,000 in lands and machinery, and will this year mine from the "thirty-feet vein" about 70,000 tuns of coal. They find a market in Baltimore. It costs the Company, as I have been told, about 40 cents a tun to get out their coal, raise it to the surface, and deliver it at the causl—a half-mile distant from the it at the canal-a half-mile distant from the They get for it at the same place about \$1 25, so mine. They get for it at the same place about \$1 25, so that the press upon the 70,000 tuns they produce is about \$60,000, a tolerable per centage upon their capital!

"The Company," it was remarked to me, "returns "their capital to the stockholders every two or three "years," I suppose this to be true of all the other mining companies in the valley.

Development is what this coal-producing region needs, and development, I trust, it will soon have. From a table published by the Beard of Commerce in Philadelphia, I learn that three hundred and twenty the usual trus of coal were sent to market from the

theurand turs of coal were sent to market from the Wyoning valley, in 1852. The mining companies could just as well have mined three times the quantity if the demand at Baltimore and in the iron-manufac-turing districts had not been so limited. New-York

and Philadelphia are as yet closed to them.

The North Branch Canal, to be finished in the spring which follows the Susquehanna up to Athens, and there unites with the Junction Canal, which will, however, open to the miners of Wyoming Valley a market throughout the whole of the worker. ughout the whole of the western part of the The demand from this region will, in two years, I have no doubt, cause twice as much coal to be mined from veins of which I speak, as now is mined. Besides, a railway is now under contract, to be built in two years, which, running down the Susquebanna, will lead directly to Philadelphia. This will open another

Outlet to the valley.

Direct communication with New-York by means of a railway is, however, the only method by which the resources of Luzerne County can be thoroughly de-veloped. Until this be established, its coal-mines must he for the most part unproductive, and its landholders remain comparatively poor. It is, however, unable to build a railway, without assistance from abroad. And I would, therefore, direct the attention of New-York merchants to the leasibility and importance of a rail-

way from the Valley of Wyoming to that city.

The only practicable route for such a railway would be from Wilkesbarre to the Delaware Water Gap, and thence to New-York by the Morris and Essex road. The distance is only one hundred and forty-five miles— 60 miles to the Gap and 85 more to Jersey City. This is longer than an air line by about seventy miles. The road would rise 1,178 feet, at a grade of 63 feet to a mile, to the summit, a little more than eighteen miles from Wilkesbarre, and then descend fifteen or sixteen undred feet to the Delaware Water Gap, at an average grade of forty feet.

The cest of this road would be probably:

Its earnings during the second year after it is put in

Net income

I deem this from the best sources of information to which I had access, a very moderate statement of the cest and income of the railway of which I now speak. I have no other desire to see this railway built than proceeds from my wish to have coal made cheaper in New-York. If it is constructed, anthracite of purest quality ought to cost in New-York not more than purest quality ought to cost in New-York not more than \$3.56 a tun. At this price, the City would save nearly a million of dollars a year. This is no inconsiderable sum, but is not worth consideration in comparison with our gain in another particular. We have neglected our manufacturing interests, and the final culmination of our prosperity and greatness will be delayed until this is a manufacturing no less than a commercial City. The great obstacle in the way has been the scarcity and high price of fuel, but when coal is poured out at our doors in abundance and cheaply. I hope to see the shores of the bay of New-York crowded with furnaces and wannifactories, whose fires burn day and furnaces and manufactories, whose fires burn day and night; I hope to see Birmingham rivaled and Man-chester surpassed, and by the cheapness of our fuel and the perfection of our machinery, while we are competing with the whole world, all necessity for pro-

As I drove through the Valley of Wyoming during my stay at Wilkesbarre, I have asked myself frequently, how happens it that Pennsylvania has been so uniformly a Democratic State? Her coal-beds and iron-beds lie unproductive; most of the furnaces within her borders hardly live, except spasmodically, and but few new ones are built. She ought to-day to be the first State in the Union, in the very infancy of develop-ment rich, busy, and in deed and in truth the key-stone of the Republic. But she only ranks fifth or sixth, of the Republic. But she only and this, her people and the wonder is how, knowing all this, her people and the wonders of Free should so steadily vote for the upholders of Free Trade. It seems harsh to say that they are so igno rant as to be gulled into the belief that the Democratic party are Protectionists. Can you explain the mys-

TEXAS.

From The New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 9.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Captain Smith, we have received dates from Galveston to the 4th, and Indianola to the 2d inst. Speaking of the state of the rivers, The Civilian, of

Spenking of the state of the rivers, The Ciccian, of the 4th inst., says:

The rivers Trinity, Brazos and Colorado are all now in fine condition for scamboat navigation. The Huntwille Item says: "The Trinity River is up, it for steamboat: and still raining, and still raining," The La Grange Monument says: "The Colorado River is now in good boating order. A flathoat went down a few nights since, but no "steamboat is expected up that we know of." The Washington Ronger, speaking of the Brazos, says: "The river continues in good boating order, and we are looking daily for the steamer Major Harris, as she has been in the river some time, waiting for a rise to come up on."

We copy the following items from The News of the 4th inst:

Ath inst:

There have been some five or six light frosts on Oyster Creek, and in some other places, but not sufficient to in jure the sugar case; they will rather benefit it than otherwise. So far the prospects for our sugar crop are said to

We are glad to learn that the health of Houston has

We are glad to learn that the health of Houston has very much improved. Our correspondent considers the epidemic at an end and this appears to be the general option. On Wednesday morning there were four hurdal, and the intermediate we bearn have numbered from three to four per day for the past week. Few new cases if any, are new reported there.

A subscription of between \$100 to \$300 has been raised influents like for the past week. Few new cases, if any, are new reported there.

A subscription of between \$100 to \$300 has been raised influents like for the sold of the indigent sick in Houston. We have been The Houston ton The Houston ton The Houstelft Here that tien Houst on a stock and chettels have been moved from Huntavillo to his new residence man Independence.

Best Even Rettleour A better in The Here ways that the base flow of this road has been run as far as Horsen Hill in Patic County. The diluxens of Hobertson County have writed to change the County and to a point near the proposed much. Perpenty is riving rapidly in value in an heighthout of the road being intil. Load said to be writh from \$2 to \$20 per a to near Wheeleth.

Bout Morrer. We have then condoin informed that there is a going of man above catablishment is represent to be bested in Grasspa County, somewhere none Madison, among and in manufacturing counts the morter and went was a failed to be what good to see well exceeded. Loans quentities of this morary have here well exceeded to her report the exceeded to have a quentities of this morary have here well exceeded to he works in Typic County of a tagger, which is the hought and and by the done in the surface for a surface of the surface of an army of the morary of a tagger, which is the hought and and by the done in the surface for many will choose some light on the surface and by the done in these these and the transport of the surface of the surface of the surface of the former of the surface of the

Country of a negro which he brought and profits with the equivors strongly when he was treed the second of sums of the analysis to second and was provided to the end of the following the second of t

He then left blue by the road side to die, and blueself wendered for several days, living on mosquido beans, ill finally found hid owy in a hole, about fifty miles west of Fert Belkesp, by a party of dragoons sent out to seek him by Major Murrill. That the Mexican, being still able to walk, wandered for several days without any food, in the direction of Phantom Hill, till flushly coming into a friendly Comanche camp, a runner was sent by them to Major Silby, at Phantom Hill, where he was brought in and is doing well. He saved his his by feiguing death after being shot. The tribe who committed this act was not known to the Mexican. Three men who accompanied this wagon till the day before it was attacked, had left it and gone out to search for the prisoners and obtain information on the subject.

The San Antonio Ledger says that the story about the

The San Antonio Ledger says that the story about the six thousand Mexicans marching upon El Paso is an entire fabrication, and gives the following explanation

On Thursday evening last no little interest wa

On Thursday evening last no little interest was occasioned by the report that an express had arrived from El Paso, sent by Gen. Garland with dispatches for the War Department and for Gen. Smith. The pretended express rider reported that previous to his departure from El Paso, five thouse of Mariande, for the purpose of Santa Anna, had crossed the Rice irande, for the purpose of taking possession of the Messia Vailey. This express rider went to Major Belger with the same story, adding that he had left the dispatches on the Leon, in charge of a civil officer who had the keys of the bags.

His reason for not bringing the dispatches on to the city was that his herse had given out, and he wished Major Eelger to furnish him with a fresh one, so that he could return to the Leon and bring in the mail bag. The Major did not altogether like the fellow's appearance, nor the story he told, still he furnished him a horse, but took the precaution to send an eccort along. The fellow went to the home where he said the mail was left. He dismounted for the purpose of getting the mail, dodged around the hoas and that was the last seen of him or heard of the dispatches. His escort wailed an hour or two for his return, and then came back to the city.

The Major was a little too smart for the fellow, whose evident object was to make a horse by the operation. It is generally believed that he was either a deserter or renegate from justice, and wanted a horse to assist him in his faight. But when he found that he was suspected, he saw that it was too late to back out without giving stronger grounds of surplicien. The six shooter carried by his escort detered him from attempting to exemps with the horse furnished by Major Belger. And thus ended the great excitement.

Under the head of "No Cause for Alarm," The San

Antonio Ledger suys:
Mejor Howard informs us that in the distribution of the

Antenio Leeger says:

Mejor Howard informs us that in the distribution of the Indians of Texas among the three agents, the Lipans, Muscaleros and Tonkawas have been consigned to his district. They are to be located on the head waters of the Nucces for the present to await the action of the General Government in reference to their permanent settlement.

The Tonkawas, in removing from Major Neighbor's district to that of Major Howard, were to have passed over direct to the head waters of the Nucces, where the Major had beeves in waiting for them; but instead of doing so, they came lower down, and at the last accounts were on the Gandairpe, where they had caused considerable alarm by asking for something to set. Seeing them in such numbers, the settlers became somewhat alarmed, and supposed that in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops from the upper posts the Indians had become emboldened, and commenced their old tricks. This cause of alarm will soon be removed as Major Howard has sent out a runner to take charge of them.

In addition to the Indian outrage mentioned above, The Southwestern American states that four Indians were

The Southwestern American states that four Indians were taken prisoners by a party of surveyors on the Brazos River, who acknowledged that they were on a murdering expedition, in order to avenge themselves for the death or ill-treatment of a fellow-warrior by the whites. They are supposed to be of the same tribe who committed the outrage near Fort Beiknap.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 2d inst., has the follow-

ing items:

Capt. Teal, of the Philadelphia schooner Martha, died on his vessel at Lavaca last week of yellow fever. Excepting this, we have heard of no other death there since our last, and understand the place is again healthy.

From Mr. Pennington, in last night from Petersburg, we tearn that the crops of Lavaca County are very good, and that fine health has prevailed generally in that region. Yellow Fever at Victoria and Saluria.—We had not more than chronicled the return of health at Indianola and Lavaca, when the disease appeared at the above towns. At Saluria, Mr. Gaty, Mr. Tanna—noither of whom had been off the island—and a negro man, had died. The other cases are said to be recovering. At Victoria, Dr. Benney and son, Mr. Sylvester Sutton, Hoffernan and others had died suddenly; and there were diteen or more new cases on the 19th, our last dates. The mail not having arrived, we have not received The Advocate of the 19th. We long since avowed the opinion that the interior towns, in communication with the coast, were liable to have this disease among them.

The citizens of Harrison County have again failed, for the third time, to elect a Representative. The recent election resulted in a tie.

The Editor of The Houston Telegraph learned from a

the third time, to elect a Representative. The recembers tion resulted in a tie.

The Editor of The Houston Telegraph learned from a gentleman who visited Richmond on the 25th alt., that the yellow fever is still raging in that town with unabated manignity. About twenty six persons had died of this disease, and several were still sick and in a critical situation. Only forty or fifty persons remained in the town.

The same paper states that seventeen persons had died in Cincinnati, on the Trinity, within two weeks.

The Telegraph of the 4th inst. has the following

The Telegraph of the 4th inst. has the following paragraph:

We have received a letter from Mr. K. Snell, of Caldwell, in which he mentions that one of the gold hunters, who has just returned from the Guadalupe mountains, reports that the party he was with found an abundance of gold at the place designated by Mr. Stewarr, before he was taken sick. He says the gold is not found in quartz, but in the soil, as in the dry diggings of California. They found an abundance of water about half a mile from the mine; so that the gold may be obtained with little difficulty, with cradies and other machines for washing it.

The San Antonio Western Texan states that information has been received there from Messrs. Jones and

tion has been received there from Messrs. Jones and Devine that they have succeeded in making such finan-cial arrangements at the North and East as will lead to the

commencement of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad about the lat of January next, and a completion of the enterprise within the time specified in the contract. This is cheering news for our friends in Western Texas, and we sincercly hope the intelligence is correct.

Frost has visited every part of Texas, we believe, with the exception of the islands along the Gulf coast.

The Austin State Gazette of the lat inst. announces the arrival of Gen. Ruck and his exploring party, reaching that place on the previous Thursday. The account of his trip is so interesting that we copy it entire:

entire:

Gen. Rusk was accompanied on his trip by two of his sons, Benjamin L. and John C. Rusk, Col. M. T. Johnson, Joseph C. Harrison, Esq., Editor of The Nacogdoches Chronicle, Capt. Owen Shaw, of this city, and Jim Shaw, the Delaware Chief, as guide. Cel. Johnson did not accompany the party to this city, having left them as Fort Chadbourne to return home. He will be here about the commencement of the Legislature.

We are indebted to Mr. Harrison for the following particulars of the expedition:

We are indebted to Mr. Harrison for the following particulars of the expedition:

Gen. Rusk and party left. Nacogdoches on the 29th of August, on a tour of exploration, as our readers are aware, of a route for the Pacine Railroad across the country from the Sabine and Red River in the direction of El Paso on the Rio Grande, as nearly as might be on the line of the 32d parallel. They have been out two months, and have made a thorough exploration as far as the Celorade, upward of two hundred miles above here in a northwesterly direction. The route traveled by the company was from Nacogdoches, by the way of Henderson and Tyler, to Dallas: thence up the Trinity on the west side to the mouth of the Clear Fork at Fort Worth, thence up that stream to its head and across into the valley of the Brazos, striking the latter river at Fort Belknap about fifteen miles above the junction of the main Brazos with the Clear Fork. On leaving Belknap, their route lay up the Clear Fork, and thence in a seuthwesterly direction to Oak Creek, a tributary of the Colorado.

From Oak Creek, the party returned by the way of Permander of the teather of the contraction of the route of the way of Permander of the colorado.

Fork, and thence in a southwesterly direction to Oak Creek, a tributary of the Colorado.

From Oak Creek, the party returned by the way of Pecan Bayon and Fort Crophan to this city, as above stated. Of the country through which the company passed with in the settlements it is unnecessary to speak particularly; but above, Ore. Ruak and Mr. Harrison describe in the most glowing terms. For fertility of soil, smoothness of surface and heasty of scenery, the country through which they traveled is not to by surpassed bil any region of similar extent in Texas or elsewhere. The spreading prairies, rolling valleys and level bottoms on the streams are as rich as the heart of man could desire, surrounded with forcats of postoak timber of the best quality the whole distance, such timber as will be possiblely adapted to making superservatives and time of a railroad. Everywhere water of the power kind is abundent, and as a grazing country it is mesurpassed by any in the world.

of the perset kind is abundant, and as a grazing country it is ensurpassed by any in the world.

Notwithstanding "Old Buillon" exerted that a wolf could not make a living on the Bouthern route we assert with perfect confidence, from the statement of them that a most productive section of security can correctly be found in the Leiten than a more productive section of security can exercity be found in the Leiten than the one in quantion.

At the Crack Lies flows and party mut a company from Ft Pass, who had replaced exertially the committee of the productive section of a such as former and experimental country and experimental country and a production of the country of the country of the perfect of the production of the country of the perfect of the country of th

lead to bring in the woman and two boys taken prisoners recently by the Lipans.

The party express themselves under many obligations to Maj. II. W. Morrill, commanding at Fort Belkang; Maj. H. B. Shlbey, of Phantom Hill, and Capt. Wood, of Fort Croghan, for their kind attention.

The eltizens of Austin had tendered a public dinner to Gen. Rusk, which he had accepted. Mr. Harrison, the editor of The Nacogolockes Chronicle, who accompanied the expedition for his health, which was in a very feeble state when he started, also returned very much improved.

Mejor James II. Cocke, formerly Collector of the port of Galveston and Marshal of the State of Texas, died at his residence near Warren, Washington County, on the 14th inst. aged the May Server.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP

INTERESTING AND RELIABLE FROM MEXICO.-We ex tract the following very interesting account of matters and things in Mexico and on the border, from a letter written

tract the following very interceting account of matures and things in Mexico and on the border, from a letter written by a gentleman whose means of obtaining correct information are much better than those of most correspondents in that quarter:

"FORT BROWN, Texas, Oct. 19, 1833.

"Do not be alarmed for the safety of your brethren in arms who are holding forth down along the Rio Grante. We are not half as much afraid for ourselves as you appear to be for us. This stampede, as far as there is or has been any cause for it, from the action of our Mexican friends, is a grand humbig. Not a solitary Mexican soldier has crossed the Sierra Madre in this direction this year. A gentleman, an acquaintance of mine, arrived this morning from Monterey, and says that Auppulla, who is in that city, has not a single bayonet at his command, and that Sana Anna's grand army is just where it was six months ago, viz: on paper. All along this frontier, the hombers took refuge on our side the moment the conscription commenced it has been shandoned.

"Gen. Robles, the former Minister of War, has just extended the stampends who

Gen. Robles, the former Minister of War, has just es

It has been abandoned.

"Gen. Robles, the former Minister of War, has just exceped to our side, having ran away from his guards, who were taking him to Monclova to be shot. Sever Resis, let Minister to the United States, and Gen. Robles were both ordered to that town under a strong escort, the officer in command having scaled orders, which were not to be opened and arrival. Robles suspected something or had some information of what was in store for him, and he therefore took the first opportunity to break and ran. Robas, not so fortunate, has been shot, so it is currently reported in Matameros. Robles is now at Romo, some 150 miles above here. General Smith is there also, and I presume if he (R.) declares his intention to become a citizen that the General will Ingraham him.

"Hurry up the big game, Paxhans, forty two's and Combians. The Mexicans have two nine's on wheels in Matameros, and three or four thirty-two's lying in the mad, and unless we are expeditions in throwing up our fort and getting inside of it, we might get hurt. It's true they can't mount their thirty two's, and their nine's are hauled about by four mules each, but still we must be in danger, for else why such a rush of troops for the Rio Grande, and such great haste evinced to shut them all spin forts? To have a few more troops here to protect the Mexicans from the fillburders is well enough, but to make them burrow is beyond the comprehension of the most advunced. Some will have it that we are to pounce down on Cuba, but as the troops sent here are scattered for a thousand miles along the river, I don't believe a word of it.

"There is no news here of any importance. From

of it.

"There is no news here of any importance. From Mexico we get nothing, except there is a growing discontent toward their wooden legged President. He is certain to be shot within six months."

Koszra Cosus.—Advices have been received in

KOSZTA COMING.—Advices have been received in Washington rendering it certain that Koszta embarked at Smyrna on the 17th uit., for the United States.

No War is Ethore.—Confidential advices received here from Europe, in the Baltic's mails), have satisfied all the statesmen of all nations new in this City that all danger of immediate war on the Continent has blown over.

THE CEREEN OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—On Monday, the 14th November, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Depart-

of Treasury Warrants entered on the Books of the	e Depa	150	
pent:		1114	
for the redemption of Stocks	102,639	22	
For Treasury Department, exclusive of Stocks	10,783	42	
for the Customs	7,912		
or the War Department	706		
For the Navy Department	53,569		
For repaying for the Nevy Department	4,489		
for the Interior Department	633		
For repay in the Interior Department	550		
Covered into the Tressury from Customs	221,902	94	
lovered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources	EUG	109	

PARTICULARS OF THE STORM. Loss of Life-Great Destruction of Property-

RAILROAD BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY-RECOVERY CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven papers contain details of the recent flood in Connecticut. The Railroad Companies have suffered severely, and a great number of bridges have been car-Several lives were lost in the vicinity of Ansonia; we notice the names of Georgiana Bartholomew, a young lady aged 18 years, Charles Victory, John Allen, about of age, and Andrew Finch, a boy aged about 13

Correction .- A note from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Derby Building Company states the loss to said Company by the late freshet in Connecticut at \$2,000 to \$3,000, nstead of \$20,000 or \$30,000, as published in Tuesday's

instead of \$20,000 or \$30,000, as published in Tuesday's Tribane.

From The New-Haren Journal, Nov. 16.

We are enabled to give this nooraing further accounts of the great freshet on the Housatonic and Naugstuck Rivers, gathered from an extra Waterbury American and from other sources. The following we take from The American, received at this office last evening:

TUESDAY, 3 P. M., Nov. 15, 1853.

Never has it been our duty to record as heavy and sudden a calamity as that which has befallen the people of Naugstuck Valley, in the partial destruction of their railroad and other damage by the deluge of Sunday last. It came upon the people like a thunder bolt—for no one who retired on Saturday night, with the moon shining brilliantly over head, was prepared for such an appalling resciton in ver head, was prepared for such an appalling reaction in

twenty-four hours.

The railroad had just been put in complete order for the approaching winter, and never was a track in better trim then it was on Saturday last. Mr. Hurd, the Superintend-ent, that afternoon remarked that the road was never bee in so perfect a condition, or gave such evidences of ure permanency. But how vain are the calculations of man when depend-

ent upon the mighty and stormy elements of Nature! Never did the sun rise upon such a scene of desolation as that of Monday morning to the inhabitants of Naugatuck Valley.

Monday morning to the inhabitants of Naugatuck Valley. From early dawn until Sunday night the rain poured down in an almost unceasing torreat of waters, creating a deluge in the Naugatuck never before seen, not even in 1801, called the Jeffersonian food, to which the oldest inhabitent had been accustomed to refer as the greatest on record. The flood reached its maximum at this place about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, rising nearly four feet above any previous freshet since the railroad was constructed.

Apprehensions were at the first entertained that considerable damage was sustained by the works of the Manhan Co. Brown & Brothers Rolling Mill, Henedict & Burnham's do, and the Iron Foundry works—but upon a close inspection the injury was found to be comparatively trifling—none of them suffering but a few hours suspension. The trail race of the Manhattan Co. was badly washed, as also the levee between the river and that of Benedict & Burnham's.

slso the levce between the river and that of Benedict & Burnham's.

Although there has been individual loss, and the towns on the river will sustain very considerable damage in the destruction of bridges, injury to reads, &c., the great bulk of the damage falls upon the Naugatuck Railroad Corporation, and at a sesson too which imparts to the calamity an increased expense for repairs as well as an untimely interruption of its business.

It is impossible, at this early stage, to compute the amount of damage done to the railroad, or the length of time if will take to put it in running order. To the inexperienced eye, the road from Derby to Waterville conveys a look of utter desolation.

The damage sustained above Waterbury station to Wolcottville greatly exceeds that on the other part below,

The damage sustained above Waterbury station to Woi-cottville greatly exceeds that on the other part below, every bridge being swept off except that at Wolcottville, viz: The Waterville bridge over Hancock Brook, Hin-chiff's and Jeriche and over Nangatuck, the bridges at Wol-cottville and Waterbury being the only two left standing on the whois route. The track from Waterbury to Wok-cottville is also badly form up in many places, and the om-bankment undermined. From Welcottville to Winsted

bankment undermined. From Welcottville to Winstea the road is uninjured.

After passing Waterbury bridge south, the two prince-pal bridges are that over Hop Brook, near Naugatnes, and the one over the Naugatnes at Humphreysville, both of which are gone. The track from Waterbury to Ansonia has saftered considerably—how much we are unable to any from Ansonia to Derby the embankment is washed away, and the track is a confused heap of wood, iron and rubbish. Beyond Derby to the junction everything is

rubiash. Boyond Derby to the junction everything is sound and safe.

The espect at Welt rhury station now only remains to be mentioned—and glossay enough it was. The water ran over the platform of the depot, but we believe as freight was injured. Considerable wood and lumber was flooded off, the latter belonging to the Lumber Company. The authorskment south of the Lumber Co. to the treased work near the bridge is besily reasons, but one be repaired in a few dars. Above the depot similar demany is contained for a landest role or more toward the Manhan Forque.

We been that the great bridge opposite Reymoldus at Fivenenth, is restrict away. Considerable chanage was fiveness. When the Manhan for the desire on Winsted Main of his the colden eventure of the river. A small hubbing was stated from its fundament at Haugesteck. At Waterville, three miles above this city femilies in the floor had to be taken two their first health.

sons lost by the washing away of the Ansonia Bridge were recovered yesterday, just above Derby. They were recognized as the bodies of Mise Barthelemew and Mr. Allen, who was in company with her on the bridge. Mr. A. was engaged in one of the factories in Ansonia, and had resided there but a few weeks. When found they were locked in each other's arms. The bodies were taken to the station house in Derby, where an inquest was held; after which, they were conveyed to the residence of Miss Barthelemew's mother.

From The Middlatown Sentingland Witners, Nov. 15.

Barthelemew's mother.

From The Middlstown Sentinel and Witness, Nov. 15.

The water in the Connecticut River has again been above the ordinary wharves for several days, occasioned by the heavy rains of late. We understand that the embankment on the Hartford and Springfield Railcoad, near Windsor was washed away so badly that the cars were detained about an hour on Monday morning.

The river this morning was some 12 or 14 feet above low water mark, and still rising.

In Hartford, yesterday afternoon, it rose to 19 feet, overflowing the meadows up the river so suddenly, as to carry off several head of cattle, which were seen floating down the Connecticut at that place yesterday.

The railroads and bridges have suffered much by the flood.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From The Springfield Republican, Nov. 15.

The rain of Sunday, as we anticipated, produced a rapid rise in all the streams in this vicinity, as well as in more distant localities. The Connecticut River at Springfield is as high as it was at any time last spring. The Agawam meadows are under water, and on Monday morning about one hundred head of cattle were water-bound upon them. The traveling bridge at Mittenaque, over the Agawam River, was partly carried away. This was nearly a new bridge. A culvert on the Western Railroad, near Westfield, was washed away, but was repaired in season to allow of the regular passage of trains. Many of the bridges on the Western road were submerged during Sunday, but none of them suffered. We hear of damage from the storm in almost every direction. Great damage has been done on the Housatonic, Danbury, and Nangatuck Railroads, in Connectient, so that on Monday the obstruction of the trains was complete, save on the lower portion of the Housatonic road.

The bridge of the Hudson Railroad at Purdy's Station.

trains was complete, save on the lower portion of the Housatonic road.

The bridge of the Hudson Railroad at Purdy's Station,
over the Croton River, was swept away, and the telegraph
wires with it.

About 60 feet of the track of the New Haven, Hartford
and Springfield Railroad at Windsor were washed away
on Sunday, obstructing the passage of the Sunday night
usil cars in each direction between New York and Boston.

The rain of Sunday was so powerful and severe in Bork
shire, that the streams were swellen and the roads rendered so heavy that our expresses were only successful in
collecting returns by the most persevering exertions and
arduous labors. Several of the streams were forded by
our express teams, and extra relays of horses were found
necessary. Arrangements were made for every town, but
the messenger for New Mariborough and Moniterey failed
to connect as arranged.

The vete was also very light in many of the towns, in
consequence of the water being so high that many of the
voters could not get to the polls. The "oldest inhabitant"
avers that the Houstonic Kiver has not been so high as
on Monday but once before since the memory of man.

The amount of rain that fell in this city, by the rain
gauge at the United States Armory, was two and eighttenths inches.

LUCY STONE IN INDIANA

Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Friday, Nov. 11, 1853.

New-Albany, Ind., Friday, Nov. II, 1853.
LICY STONE has been lecturing here during the week to large and fashionable audiences. Her first lecture dissipated the prejudices that have been ereated against her by abusive articles which have too frequently appeared in Eastern papers; and those delivered subsequently were received with marked attention and almost universal commendation. In her several efforts on the vital questions of social life, physical organization and intellectual acquirements, she produced profound reflection—a deep sentiment of inquiry, which promises results of great practical good. quiry, which promises results of great practical good. Her lecture on the follies, the fishions and popular vices of the age, was an excellent production, replete with good practical sense, and delivered in an eloquent and graceful manner. It is as gratifying to the friends of needful reforms as it can be to Miss Stone that her visit to and reception in our city have been marked by every respect due to one of such exalted moral worth and mental cultivation.

Several first-class steamers have left for New-Or leans crowded with passengers returning to their homes in the sunny South, after an absence of several months. Alas! how soon will they witness the ap-palling desolation the pestilence has made during this

DEATH OF THE HON. C. G. ATHERTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1853. NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1853.

The Hon. C. G. Atherron, whose illness was announced in yesterday's *Tribune*, died at Manchester this day at 1 o'clock. He had been sinking gradually since Thursday last, the day he was first attacked with paralysis. He had not been conscious of any suffering, probably, since Sunday. He was about 50 years of age. By his death New-Hampshire has lost another of her prominent men. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

C. H. FAY.

AWFUL FIRE.—Four Children Burned Aliac.—The house of Mr. Davenport, of Paris, Stark Co., Ohio, caught fire one night last week, and was entirely consumed, burning four of his children to death. We did not understand how the fire originated. The house was discovered to be wrapped in flames about 1 o'clock at night, and the fire had so for got under headway that it was impossible to save anything, not even the four little sufferers who perished in the flames.

POWDER-MILL BLOWS UP-Five Men Killed -A shock Pow DER MILL BLOWS UP—Fire Men Killed —A snock-ing accident occurred in Spencer on Friday. The powder-mill of Lewis Bennis, known as the Corning Mill, situated about one mile from the village, was blown up about 94 o'clock in the forenoon, killing five men. [Leadwille (Ky.) Democrat, 12th.

CANAL TOLLS.—The receipts of Tolls on the Canals, during the fourth week in October, were \$130,947. The receipts during the first week in November, were \$130,947. The entire receipts from the opening of navigation to the close of the second week in November, compared with those of last year, exhibit an increase of \$41,764.

Schooner Lost on Lake Ontaho.—The Saratoga, Capt. Joseph Allen, foundered in the Lake about twenty miles from Oswego, on Sanday evening, 13th. She was loaded with lumber. The captain and crew were saved by the yawl boat.

the yawl boat.

The Alleghany River is now in excellent order for steam-boating, according to the Pittsburgh papers.

The value of the property destroyed by the late fire at Kingston, C. W., was upward of £30,000-insurance

The steamer Bay State, on Lake Ontario, has been res cued from her perilons position on the rock at Cronover Shoals, in the River St. Lawrence, without material

Professor Matteson, principal of Mount Morris Semi-nary, Illinois, died on the 5th inst.

NORE OF THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD.

As we recorded yesterday, Wm. Turner, Hugh Mooney and Wm. Murray, Inspectors of Election for the First Distriet of the Twentieth Ward, were arrested on Tuesday evening by Capt Stevenson, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, on complaint of Mr. Alexander Gedney, who charges them with corruptly and criminally falsifying, altering and forging the just and lawful canvass ballets and returns for Cha ter Officers from the First District of the Twentieth Ward They were taken before Justice Stuart, and held to ball each in \$2,000 to answer. Ald. Peck, Assistant Ald. McConkey and a Mr. Tucker became their sureties. The fraud appears to have consisted in the accused, or one of them abstracting about 35 tickets marked "Cummings H. Tucker," after the election was over and putting in their place 35 more marked "C. Tucker." Cummings H. Tucker was the Whig, and Wm. McConkey the Democratic candidate for Alderman

in that Ward. By this maneuver the 35 votes marked "C. "Tucker" were not counted with those for Cummings H. Tucker, and thus that gentleman lost his election by about to votes. The following adidavits in relation to the matter tell the whole story and are well worthy of perusal:

tell the whole story and are well worthy of perusal:

Cummings H. Tucker, aware, says: This he has great reason to believe and does believe that in the Twomtioth Ward, at the blockion on the shi and, there was a grass and criminal flaud perpetrated in the uniter and factor conversing and certifying the ballots voted in the Frent Limited of said Ward, to the uniter votation of law the great wrong of the legal and duty qualified voters, and to the predictive of the trains and duty qualified voters, and to the predictive of the trains and that challed to the control to the voter good oftime, and disally, to the addition of every good oftime, and disally, to the addition of every public views and the declarate of the control middle lawfor and the decourse and the factors as he is inferenced and twitte fortexes. Carpate C. Caldida, C. P. Tuchinen and the factors in the people of the or and things trading avenuty to prove the properties of said thickers in a homeologic of covain laws, marked and things trading avenuty to prove the properties and about the control was the dependent and about the control of said difference and part of the dependent points that the interest and story the registers as agrees be fore the properties.

A statement of No. and When things due to second The second secon attached to the affidavit of Mr. Baptiste: deponed to any that he has seen the return made by the Lagge Election of the First District of the Twentieth Weight the County Clerk, of the vote for Aldesman in and trict, and they have returned the following votes: Per McConkey, 196 votes; for Martin, 75 votes; Caivotes; C. Tucker, 35 votes; O'Donohue, 22 votes; mumber of ballois, 422. Further this deponent sain management of ballois, 422. Further this deponent sain management, says: On Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1853, about 1 sin the afternoon, deponent called at the bosse of William the afternoon, deponent called at the bosse of William Turner, in Twenty eighth st., near Eighth av., in constitution of the control of the transfer of the Turner tell said Tucker that he had the ballot bosse at First Election District of the Twentisth Ward in his session, and that Mr. William Murray, another of his spectors of Election for said District, had the books a possession: he also stated that the reason why they disproved with and finish the canvass was because the Clerks or Inspectors was down in town; prevent proceed with and finish the canvass was become
the Clerks or Inspectors was down in town; provithistime, say about 11 jo clock in the morain; deproposed to Mr. Murray and Mr. Turner separately,
together, that they should allow deponent to be reduring the making out of the returns of the vots they
declined allowing deponent to be present, as they
that they had adjourned to meet at Mr. Turner aen
being a private house, that they might not be amora
Franklin W. Willard, of No. 257 West Thirtish
being sworm, says: That on Turneday evening she de
November, 1853, he was present at the palls of the filection District of the Twentieth Ward, from the file
the clocking of the poils until the result of the elses.

the closing of the poils until the result of the ballot for Alderman was declared by the ! as they were counted, but could tickets. tickets; deponent further says that headed C Tucker for Alderman, and: headed C Tucker for Alderman, and that during the of the canvass no such ticket was read off or anomaly the the Inspectors, and that the only ticket canned which there was any objection made, was a ticket such that the thing of Wm. McConkey had been erased at a name of Mr. Tucker inserted; another ticket had in such a manner that a portion of the name was act the ticket; this was also a Tucker ticket; another had the Charter and School ticket on one perpaper and was without endorsoment; these the ticket; this was also a Tucker ticket; another he had the Charter and School ticket on one piece, paper and was without endorsoment; these paper and was without endorsoment; these paper and was without endorsoment; these paper at tickets were thrown out as defective, depoint the test of the votes as they called off by the Inspectors of Election, and according dependents tally the vote was for Tucker III votes. M. Conkey, 165 votes; the Inspectors were William to ray, William Turner, and Hagh Mooney; deponent a present until all the ballots had been canvassed asid, tickets were twisted up and returned to the ballot band. Mr. Murray, the Chairman of the Inspectors, to a sear the tickets, and put them in his pocket stating that he vanishem to attach to his returns, and said Murray then as and said, we are through with the affair, and I have businers has been done satisfactorily to all parties.

Samuel Conklin, of No. 122 West Twenty swenty being sworn, says: That he has heard the foregoing a davit of F. W. Williard read; and knows, of his ownice edge, that the facts therein set forth are true; departures of Election says that he heard Mr. Murray, one of the fractures of Election says at one time, after the ballots his counted, that McConkey's majority was about 5s was and at another time, that his majority was from solve votes; and deponent also heard Mr. Turner state to McConkey's majority was about 70 votes.

Alexander Godney, of No. 210 West Thirty first sworn, says: That he was present at the polls of the Election District of the Twentieth Ward, shout a vice on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th day of Novanies.

Alexander Godney, of No. 210 West Thirty first sworn, says: That he was present at the neils of the Election District of the Twentieth Ward, should skip on the evening of Tuesday, the sit day of Norant 1833; the Inspectors of Election were then engage; canvassing the votes on the Charter ticket, and 1831; the Inspectors of Election were then engage; canvassing the votes on the Charter ticket, and 1831; the Inspectors of Election were then engage; canvassing the votes on the Charter ticket, and 1831; the Inspectors of Election were then engage; the Inspectors of Election were then engage; the Inspector of Election were then then then the Inspector of Election were present with deponent then compared the result, announced by Mr. Murray, with the tally which had be kept by Mr. F. W. Willard, and they agreed in the result, announced by Mr. Murray, with the tally which had be kept by Mr. F. W. Willard, and they agreed in the result, announced to the Inspector of Election of Election and Election and Election and Election and Election of Election and E

inst., the day after the Election, a man who man's is known to this deponent, came into the office of Mr. Call.

No. 163 Nassau-st, and banded Mr. Casper C. Calls, has nexed ticket marked (A.), (the ticket was originally leaks, For Alderman of the Twentieth Ward Cammings H. Lieu, but the Twentieth Ward had been scratched out a six the Cummings H., leaving the heading: For Alderman C. Tucker) and left an order to have seresty-five team printed similar to said ticket, and that the name at head of the ticket should be printed, For Alderman, f. Tucker; deponent received the said ticket and order few Mr. Childs, with the directions, and deponent printed also one hundred tickets, which were all printed and esforace First District; I think the tickets were plusted tall livered before 10 o'clock, as they were ordered is had it I should see him again; I charged one dollar as a senty-five cents for the printing of said tickets.

Wm. T. Holmes, of No. 285 Seventh av., swen and the the was one of the clerks employed by the Ispects of Election at the poll of the First Election District of Twentieth Ward, on Tacsday, 2th inst., and kept be of the votes; as they were canvased by the Inspecton, who the best of his recollection the vote for Cumming I. Tucker was 104 votes, and for Wm. McConkey was its 172 votes; I think Mr. Murray announced the majority Mr. McConkey as being 65 votes; the whole casawa completed that night; the tickets, after being exawa and courted, were twisted up and put into the bosts were then neitled up and lecked, and were taken to Mr. Murray's store, opposite the polls; the bosts were then neitled up and lecked, and were taken to Mr. Murray's store, opposite the polls; the bosts were the new thousand the was alled the committed of the day after the came there at 191 o'clock; I think he saids the said 11 o'clock were the next morning at 10 o'clock were proved to the bosts were the neitled up and lecked, and were taken to majority of the Election we got through with the accommans of the Charter returns of

Hugh Mouney says be in 30 years of age, born it to hand lives at No. 15? West Twenty seventh st. by parties a lamp lighter; and in relation to charge is not quitty.

MURDER TRIALS.

TRULE OF LOUIS DECORN. TRIAL OF LOUIS DECORN.

Winner Ann the Laury, sweets Breite in Walter, and the laury sweets a real ten laury control of the Walter, and the laury control of the Walter, and the laury control of the lau